

PEOPLE

wards and Apples

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseilles

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,506

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

OMAHA BEACH, France — On Wednesday, the 40th anniversary of D-Day, President Ronald Reagan will descend by helicopter on a field planted with row after row of white crosses, each marking the grave of a U.S. serviceman.

There is no more powerful symbol of America's links with Europe than the cemetery and the nearby 50-mile (80-kilometer) strip of sandy beach on the coast of Normandy.

It was here that the Western Allies under the supreme command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower aimed a long-awaited blow that foreshadowed the end of Hitler's Reich. It was here that the United States was formally

Memories of Normandy: Preparations, moving in under fire, a WAC's role. Page 6.

involved with the global responsibilities of a world superpower.

But Europe, America and the world have changed since 1944. The young men who waded ashore here are now between 60 and 70 years old.

In Western Europe, there is a perception that the priorities of America's new leaders are shifting away from the Old Continent. In America, there is a feeling that the Europeans should stop complaining about Uncle Sam and do more for their own defense.

America's erstwhile enemy, Germany, has become a friend. The wartime ally, the Soviet Union, is now an adversary.

The significance of D-Day in 1944 lies in the psychological counterweight it provides to political uncertainty that has arisen because of the change in generations and the shift in the global balance of power.

That is the view of Maurice Schumann, who served as a French liaison officer with a Briti-

D-Day Plus 40: Fighting for Europe Is Again an Issue

ish commando unit on D-Day and later was foreign minister under Charles de Gaulle.

This year's D-Day ceremonies are bringing the president of the United States back in the beaches with thousands of Americans," Mr. Schumann said. "This is going to mean an essential and perhaps decisive contribution to the restoration of the balance in American foreign policy between the Pacific and the Atlantic."

"The message of history" contained in D-Day, according to Mr. Schumann, is that it would be "suicide" for the United States to contemplate turning its back on Europe.

Apart from the war memorials along the Normandy coastline, and remnants of Hitler's "impregnable" Atlantic wall, there are few visible signs of the battles that took place 40 years ago.

Soon after D-Day, German prisoners of war were put to work

clearing the sand dunes of land mines and other anti-invasion weapons. Today it is only the beaches' wartime code name — Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword — that conjure up memories of the carnage that occurred here.

What accounts for the almost compulsive fascination that these places exercise is not the visual reminder of war, but the reminiscences of the U.S., British and Canadian soldiers who participated in D-Day as well as the French they came to liberate.

"D-Day means something to everybody who speaks English," said John Keegan, a British military historian and author. "It's one of those phrases that enjoys a universal currency. People who arrived in Normandy on D-Day as opposed to the day afterward are tremendously proud of it and can be fanatical about being recognized. It's the case of a day

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

having a luminosity of its own."

American memories of D-Day include the seasickness suffered by many of the soldiers because of the turbulent weather in the English Channel, hits to who would make it and who would not, paratroopers searching for each other in the dark or sinking helplessly into swamps under the weight of their own equipment, buddies blown apart by land mines, the incapacitating fear produced by wading onto a beach under enemy fire.

The predicament of many of the Americans who landed at Omaha, scene of the bloodiest German resistance, was summed up Colonel George A. Taylor, who told his soldiers: "Two kinds of people are staying on this beach — the dead and those that are going to die. Now let's get the hell out of here."

The most abiding recollections of D-Day for local French people are of the sight of an armada of 5,000 ships stretching across the horizon, of night skies lit up by flashes of bombs and artillery shells, of days spent crouching in ditches and hedgerows while Allied planes bombed everything that moved.

For members of the Resistance, there is the memory of the British Broadcasting Corporation (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Transported by a navy landing craft, U.S. Army troops approached a Normandy invasion beach early on June 6, 1944. (United Press International)

For Germans Young and Old, a Trip to Normandy Reveals Old Wounds

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

German burial ground at La Cambe, but something short of comfort.

The old man, who fought nearby on the D-Day beaches in June 1944, and the high school kids from Oberkochen in Württemberg agreed that 40 years later things were pretty well smoothed over — yet not quite.

The young people walked in the grass and figured out the ages of the men who died in Normandy.

realizing suddenly that many had been teen-agers. How could everyone stay so angry over the years, one asked.

The students knew that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had been invited to the ceremonies Wednesday marking the anniversary of the Allied invasion, and they seemed to feel that his absence was a missed opportunity, an injustice to their generation.

The old man, Johannes Ernst, 74, paced the rows looking for names he might have known. He was here with his sons and daughters-in-law and two grandchildren, and he said he knew what was meant when one said the new Germans had been wrongly left out of the commemoration.

"Yes," he said. "But remember, we were not the ones who won."

These last weeks have not been easy for reconciliation.

Mr. Kohl's absence was

patched over with nervous denials that he had not sought to participate and with an invitation by President François Mitterrand for him to attend a World War I commemorative ceremony in September, a tacit admission that the emotions of World War II are still too real.

The West German students visiting here, about 20 young people, 14 in 16 years old, were in France as part of an exchange program.

When a reporter asked a teacher whether they had studied any thing about World War II, the answer was, "No, not yet."

The group is staying with French families, and one of the students, Dirk Meizel, 16, said that although his French hosts told him the war was forgotten, he saw other evidence.

"I am not sure," he said, "that there are no more feelings against us. The old wounds come up and

we see so much nationalistic stuff around here. We see the Allied flags, and not ours."

When he said that West Germans should have been invited to the ceremonies, none of his friends contradicted him.

"It is hard for us," he said. "Kohl should have come to seal the reconciliation. We went over to Arromanches and there were all those Allied flags. They should

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Sikhs, Troops at Shrine Continue to Trade Fire; Signs of Assault Grow

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

AMRITSAR, India — India's security forces and besieged Sikh paratroopers in the Sikhs' holiest shrine exchanged heavy gunfire again Tuesday amid growing signs that troops are preparing to storm the Golden Temple complex if the Sikh defenders refuse to lay down their arms and surrender.

Small-arms fire was heard at 7 a.m. around the temple compound in central Amritsar and for the first time mortal fire could be heard in the area. The compound is being sealed off by combat troops since the army took control and of security in the Punjab on Tuesday.

A government spokesman in New Delhi said that at least 200 people had been evacuated from the Golden Temple, where two were killed and four wounded Tuesday in clashes between troops and Sikh extremists. Reuters reported.

PAGE 1 [The spokesman said that people are still leaving the shrine after Sikhs inside fired machine guns and mortars.]

CLASS A 36-hour, shoot-on-sight curfew, imposed Sunday, was extended until Wednesday morning, and the entire Punjab and its 16 million inhabitants remained virtually housebound and cut off from the rest of India. All road, rail and mineral airline traffic was brought to a halt and telephone and telex lines remained disconnected for the third day.

As the firing erupted around the Golden Temple, the few foreign and Indian journalists in Amritsar

were put on an army bus and driven six hours to the state border. They had been confined to their hotels since noon Monday, with police warning that they could be shot if they attempted to enter the Golden Temple area.

The army's strategy against heavily armed Sikh radicals besieged in the temple complex appeared to be twofold:

• Intensify military pressure in order to encourage moderate Sikhs and unarmed pilgrims trapped in the compound to leave before an assault is begun.

• Withhold news of whatever unfolds in Amritsar from the Sikhs throughout rural Punjab and other towns and cities in India.

Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who leads the radical wing of the Sikh separatist movement, said in his heavily fortified redoubt in the temple compound that his followers would fight in the death if troops tried to enter.

Since militant Sikhs began their campaign two years ago for religious concessions and increased political autonomy in Punjab, India's officials have been reluctant to forcibly enter the Golden Temple and arrest radical leaders. The concern is that such a move would mobilize Sikhs throughout the country.

But with more than 400 Sikhs and Hindus killed since the sectarian clashes escalated early this year, government spokesmen in the past several days have been hinting at the possibility of an armed assault on the gunmen who have sought refuge in the temple.

The home affairs secretary, M.M. Wali, said at a press conference

that the Sikhs for the first time had used what he termed medium machine guns and mortars on Tuesday, and that a security officer

and a civilian laborer were killed in the daylight exchange of fire.

Mr. Wali on Tuesday estimated that there were 200 to 300 armed Sikh militants in the temple

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In the Gulf, Kuwait Is the Most Vulnerable to Iran's Escalation

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — The virtually defenseless city-state of Kuwait appears to be the most likely victim if Iran decides to expand its retaliation for Iraq's largely successful campaign to reduce Iran's oil exports.

In the view of analysts here, Iran considers it unlikely that any of the major powers would come to Kuwait's defense.

Even if Iran launches its long-rumored ground offensive in the hope of ending the war against Iraq, Kuwaitis and diplomats are convinced that Kuwait remains an obvious target for Tehran's retribution in the Gulf's tanker war.

With Iranian oil exports down as much as two-thirds from the normal daily level of 1.8 million barrels, Tehran could be expected to strike somewhere. Iran has warned Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the other Arab members of the Gulf Cooperation Council to stop subsidizing Iraq, which reportedly has been getting \$1 billion a month.

Reagan to Offer Allies A Joint Oil Crisis Plan

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is taking to the economic summit meeting in London a U.S. plan calling for a joint allied strategy in case of a major oil disruption in the Gulf, according to a State Department official.

The plan calls on Europe and Japan to draw on their own stocks of crude oil quickly to avoid a sudden shortage in wholesale and retail markets. Such a response might be made without waiting for world oil supplies to fall by 7 percent, the point where an existing oil emergency agreement would be activated. That agreement, administered by the Paris-based International Energy Agency, was drafted after the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo.

Mr. Reagan's proposal also calls for allied governments to request that oil companies sharply limit purchases in the spot market to avoid driving up prices and to take other steps to discourage industrial hoarding of fuel and panicky buying of gasoline.

Although Mr. Reagan is not expected to press in London for formal agreement to his proposal, he was said to be prepared to discuss

analysts reason that Iran cannot for long be satisfied with its irregular retaliatory attacks on shipping on the Arab side of the Gulf every time Iraqi vessels in Iranian waters.

Kuwait has a population of only 1.6 million. From an Iranian military standpoint, its vulnerable oil installations are near. From the political standpoint,

NEWS ANALYSIS

neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is likely to come to Kuwait's defense.

A European diplomat articulated what many Kuwaitis whisper privately: "The Reagan administration is prepared to do a lot to avoid getting involved here in an election year."

Washington's position was underlined last week by an unequivocal response when Kuwait sought to follow Saudi Arabia in the purchase of U.S. shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. In what some analysts consider an optimistic assumption, the United

States said it expects that Saudi Arabia would defend Kuwait from attack.

Despite the anti-American rhetoric of Iranian leaders, Tehran's military responses have been careful and apparently designed to avoid embroiling the superpowers in the 44-month-old war.

Iran has not struck U.S. or Soviet vessels that regularly unload material in Kuwaiti ports for onward delivery to Iraq, nor is Tehran likely to risk U.S. intervention by attacking Saudi targets, diplomats argue.

Kuwait is the only Gulf Cooperation Council state to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and these ties have done little to endear it to the United States.

Kuwait has a defense treaty with Britain, which within weeks of Kuwait's independence in 1961, brought an aircraft carrier to dampen Iraqi claims on two islands.

Kuwait's uncharacteristically decisive denunciation of Iran at last week's UN Security Council debates on the shipping war reflected fear that if Iraq loses the Sunni Moslem rulers of Kuwait could collapse

through Iranian influence on the large numbers of Shiite Moslems in the country.

To some analysts, Kuwait is irrelevant to the economic future of the West. One European diplomat argued that the United States, by reducing its dependence on Gulf oil to three percent of imports, now only sees its role similar to that of the 1950s and 1960s when the main concern would be to safeguard Gulf supplies for Japan and Western Europe.

The 24 countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Western industrialized world grouping, have an average 96-day supply of oil stockpiled. Even if deprived of half the daily Gulf production of 8 million barrels, the shortage over four months would amount to only 10 days of those reserves, according to diplomats.

The Kuwaitis now regret that their main power and desalination plants, refinery, petrochemical complex and other key installations are all clustered at one vulnerable site.

In 1981 Iranian aircraft bombed a pumping station in the Kuwaiti desert to display Tehran's displeasure with aid to Iraq.

Saudi Jets Engage in Gulf Combat

(Continued from Page 1)
stances, administration and congressional sources said.

The Kuwaiti request was made after the United States sold 400 Stingers and 200 launchers to Saudi Arabia last week. (UPI, AP)

■ U.S. Navy Escorts Tankers

Rick Atkinson of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

U.S. warships in the Gulf have begun escorting oil tankers chartered by the U.S. Military Sealift Command to provide fuel for the military, Pentagon sources said Monday.

Although the development appears to increase the chance of direct U.S. involvement in the war, Pentagon officials played down the escorts' significance because they have remained well south of combat zones where other ships have been attacked in recent weeks.

Three tankers bound for Bahrain in the southern Gulf have received such escorts, including the tanker Falcon Champion, now in Bahrain under the protection of the frigate Samuel E. Morrison, the sources said.

The fighting from increasing to the point where U.S. military action would become necessary, Mr. Reagan has on several occasions said the United States would use force to keep the Gulf open to international shipping.

Anson Franklin, the assistant White House press secretary, said:

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Hart Seeks Backing of 'Super Delegates'

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

CHERRY HILL, New Jersey — Senator Gary Hart is planning a campaign to win the support of Democratic members of Congress who are delegates to the party's national convention, according to campaign and congressional sources.

The sources said Monday that Mr. Hart first hoped to win the endorsement of two influential representatives, Gillis W. Long of Louisiana and Morris K. Udall of Arizona. Mr. Hart's advisers said an endorsement by either could start a chain reaction that would bring as many as 20 House Democrats into his camp within weeks.

The advisers said they hoped that party leaders uneasy about Walter F. Mondale's chances of defeating President Ronald Reagan, would then reconsider Mr. Hart as the party's presidential nominee.

This strategy, discussed in weekend meetings of top Hart advisers, is based on the shaky proposition that Mr. Hart would win the California and New Jersey primaries Tuesday. The two states were choosing 413 delegates, while another 73 were at stake in primaries in West Virginia, South Dakota and New Mexico.

Sources said that Representative Long, who has a strong following among younger House members as

chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, will take the lead for Mr. Hart if the Colorado senator wins the two major primaries.

A Udall endorsement apparently is less likely, but Mr. Hart has been advised to meet with the Arizonan and ask him to put Mr. Hart's name in nomination at the Democratic convention in San Francisco.

Mr. Mondale claims to have a support of 110 "super delegates" from Congress compared to nine for Mr. Hart. Spokesmen for Mr. Long and Mr. Udall said Monday that they knew of no pending alliance with Mr. Hart.

Other congressional sources, however, indicated that Mr. Hart and Mr. Long have talked by telephone in recent days, and one called an endorsement "a clear possibility."

"The fact that Gillis hasn't endorsed so far means he hasn't been happy with how the race is going," one Long associate said. "If Hart wipes out Mondale in California and New Jersey, you're going to have an awful lot of nervous people up here."

■ Polls Favor Mondale

Howell Raines of The New York Times reported from New York:

The Democratic presidential aspirants closed out their primary election campaign Monday to a final appeal to the voters who can determine whether the nomination

struggle is effectively to end Tuesday or continue to the convention.

Public and private campaign polls indicated that Mr. Mondale was leading in California and New Jersey. The polls, however, were taken before the nationally televised debate Sunday night, and sharp shifts in voter sentiment have occurred over the weekend before important primaries this year.

Mondale strategists, independent Democratic analysts and some advisers to Mr. Hart have agreed that Mr. Mondale could seal the nomination by winning the two states. Most analysts also say that the former vice president can hang on to claim the nomination simply by winning one of them.

The United Press International delegate count shows Mr. Mondale with 1,733 delegates, Mr. Hart with 973 and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson with 327. Another 58 delegates are pledged to others, and 242 remain uncommitted. A total of 1,967 is needed for nomination.

Mondale said their final tracking polls in New Jersey this weekend showed a lead of seven to eight percentage points for the former vice president. Marvin Field, the California poll taker, released a state survey that showed Mr. Mondale leading Mr. Hart 41 percent to 34 percent, with 15 percent undecided. The New Jersey tracking polls and

the California poll were conducted last Tuesday to Saturday.

"If we manage to win New Jersey and California, we'll go over the top in everybody's count," said one Mondale official. He added that a victory in New Jersey and West Virginia plus 40 percent of the California delegates, would also bring Mr. Mondale near the total needed for nomination.

"If Mondale takes either New Jersey or California, it's all over," said a neutral observer, Sergio Bendixen, who managed the presidential campaign of Senator Alan Cranston of California. "He only needs one. If Mondale wins New Jersey, it will have the same effect that Carter's win in Ohio had in 1976." That view is widely held among Democratic political professionals.

Mr. Bendixen was speaking of the fact that Jimmy Carter finished the final primaries in 1976 without a nominating majority. He secured the nomination a few days later by attracting delegates who shifted to him in acknowledgment of his commanding lead.

A double victory for Mr. Hart would produce an unpredictable-type situation," Mr. Bendixen added, in which Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart would have to fight for uncommitted delegates or those to be selected in a series of state party meetings later this month.



The Associated Press
Walter F. Mondale pauses to tie his shoelace during a campaign visit to a construction site in New Jersey.

4 U.S. Airports Selected For Sales of Time Slots

By Douglas B. Feaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Four heavily used airports in Washington, New York and Chicago were selected by the Department of Transportation Monday for a proposal to let airlines buy and sell takeoff and landing positions where a shortage of time slots has created problems.

Under the proposal, a buyer and seller could make a deal on an exchange without government interference. The initial plan would apply to Washington National, Chicago O'Hare and New York's LaGuardia and Kennedy airports.

However, if adopted, it could be used nationwide, particularly in Atlanta, Denver, Los Angeles and St. Louis.

The proposal would apply only to major airline slots, not those reserved for commuter airlines or for military, business and pleasure flights. In the future, however, commuter airlines may be allowed to purchase slots from major airlines, but not vice versa.

The government also wants to know whether cities, banks or other entities not connected to aviation should be allowed to buy and sell slots.

The airline industry has historically opposed purchase and sale of

A spokesman for Mr. d'Aubuisson's Nationalist Republic Alliance said Mr. d'Aubuisson's whereabouts were not known. Other alliance officials said he went to Miami, where many of his rightist supporters live in exile.

The Associated Press
The Federal Aviation Administration has not found a satisfactory method of allocating slots to aviation deregulation in 1978.

Until then, a committee of airlines annually decided slot issues. Since then, the committee has deadlocked on several occasions and is deadlocked now on a slot question at LaGuardia. The government wants to avoid imposing an arbitrary solution.

Accord in Philadelphia Suit

PHILADELPHIA — The fire department has agreed to fill 12 percent of its next 1,250 positions with black firemen, ending a 10-year long civil rights suit, officials announced Monday.

Troops of Warsaw Pact Unreliable, Study Says

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Warsaw Pact troops would not be as great a threat in combat as NATO officials tend to say they would, according to a study done for the Canadian Department of National Defense.

Years of indoctrination and direction by Soviet-trained officers have failed to turn East European armies into a loyal, cohesive fighting force, the study found.

The study, now circulating among top officials in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, says that Warsaw Pact forces might not remain reliable if a Soviet attack on Western Europe failed or stalled and it further speculated that "the entry of NATO troops into Eastern Europe would trigger a collapse of the Communist regimes there."

At a recent Washington conference to discuss the report, sponsored in part by the U.S. Departments of State and Defense, one expert went unchallenged when he said that the threat from the Warsaw Pact "has to some extent been exaggerated," while another said that strong anti-Soviet feelings "cripple bloc armies as an instrument against someone else."

Other components of Warsaw Pact armies have special ties to Soviet units, either stationed in the host countries or inside the Soviet Union, or both. Such so-called brother regiments participate in joint training, joint exercises and joint political activities, according to the study.

Warsaw Pact countries are only allowed to produce limited types of arms, or ammunition to prevent them from equipping their own military forces.

The East Germans are singled out for special controls, the study says, because they are considered

Simons to Head Nieman Studies

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Howard A. Simons, managing editor of The Washington Post since 1971, has been selected as the new curator of the Nieman Foundation, the Sabatini program for journalists at Harvard University, school officials said.

The Nieman program brings about 12 American and 6 foreign journalists to Harvard for a year of study and reflection.

Mr. Simons, 53, a Nieman fellow in 1959, will replace James C. Thomson Jr., who has headed the program 12 years.

the best trained but least trusted. Mistrust of conscripts is so great that the structure is roughly one Soviet-trained commissioned or noncommissioned officer to every two enlisted men, according to the study.

The controls were developed in the late 1960s, according to the study, after independence shown by Romania, Albania and Yugoslavia demonstrated that national military forces under the control of a bloc country constituted forces unavailable to the Soviet Union for offensive use.

Salvador Army Is Said to Have Edge Over Rebels

which guerrillas kidnapped youths to force them to join up with them. But the colonel acknowledged that the army's method of recruitment, which frequently consists of rounding up young men on the streets, "may stink a little bit."

Colonel Stringham estimated the strength of the rebels at 9,000 to 12,000 troops, while the Salvadoran armed forces total about 40,000, with most of the combat units trained by Americans.

He is being replaced in El Salvador by Colonel James Steele, 38. (UPI, WP, AP)

■ D'Aubuisson Given U.S. Visa

The U.S. Embassy said Tuesday that El Salvador's rightist political leader, Roberto d'Aubuisson, the presidential candidate defeated last month by José Napoleón Duarte and accused of involvement with death squads, has received a U.S. visa and entered the United States, United Press International reported from San Salvador.

The embassy said it gave Mr. d'Aubuisson a visa last week, Washington twice before rejected his visa request.

In an interview published Monday in the News and Observer of Raleigh, North Carolina, Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, said one reason for Mr. d'Aubuisson's trip was to refute charges of death squad involvement.

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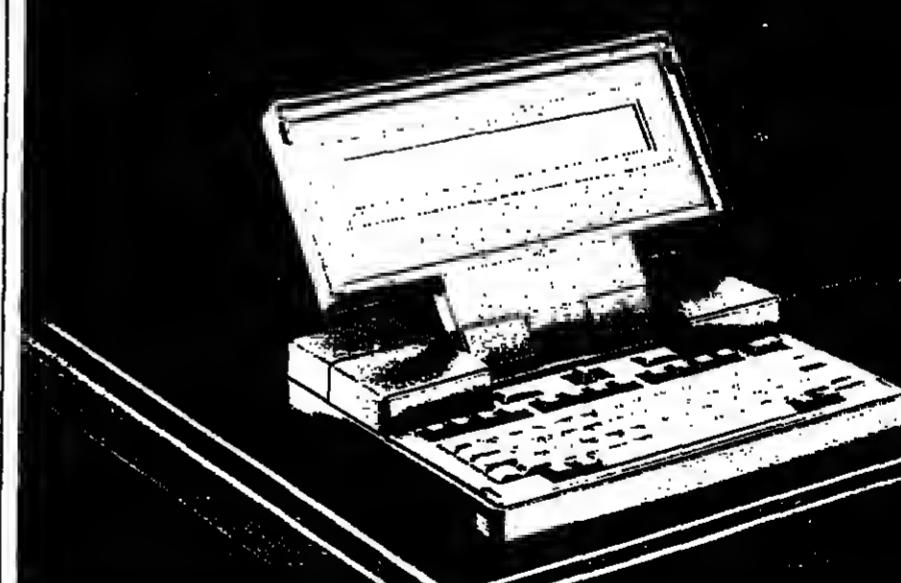


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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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The Stopover in Managua

For all its fortuitous timing, George Shultz's surprise stopover in Nicaragua is just what the American secretary of state called it — "constructive." Direct contacts of themselves will not end a bitter dispute. But if pursued, they can at least impel antagonists to stop shouting and start talking about settlement terms. In Central America especially, that is something — and for the Reagan administration, that would be something new.

Why did Mr. Shultz detour to Managua on the way home from the inauguration in El Salvador of President José Napoleón Duarte? Put the question of sincerity aside for the moment; there are opportune reasons for President Reagan to promote this "mission of peace" in an election year. What does he have in store? If talks go forward, Mr. Reagan needlessly antagonizes Nicaragua as a campaign issue. If they founder, he can blame the Sandinists.

Other tactical reasons may explain Mr. Shultz's stop at Managua airport. The House has refused to vote \$21 million in "cover" aid to anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua. With talks under way, the White House can contend that ending U.S. support for the secret war robs Mr. Reagan of a vital bargaining card.

Then there is Mexico, whose president, Miguel de la Madrid, urged just such an initiative during his Washington visit late last month. Mexico fears that a wider war in Central America will radicalize the region and inflame insurgency on its own borders. Hence Mr. de la Madrid's urging that Washington recognize the value of Mexico and the other Contadora mediators: Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Those Unsettling Deficits

The steadily widening U.S. trade deficits are becoming an important source of instability in the American economy. The April figures, just published, show the deficit roaring along at a rate of \$130 billion a year, a level that, if it had been predicted six months ago, would have been derided as alarmist.

These deficits will not continue indefinitely. But the unsettling thing about them is that no one has any idea when the pattern will break. It depends on the willingness of foreigners, as they sell goods in the United States, to keep holding more and more American dollars. At some point, presumably, they will decide that they have enough and refuse to finance U.S. trade deficits any further. Perhaps they will decide that they have more than enough, and begin selling dollars for other currencies that look safer or more profitable.

What might precipitate that? It is unpredictable. It might be a rather minor event — one bank failure too many, perhaps, or a strike. The important thing to keep in mind is that when it happens, an uncomfortable adjustment will follow. It will mean a drop in the dollar's exchange rate and a further rise in interest rates. If the country is lucky it will happen gradually. But there is no guarantee that it will not happen the other way.

In the meantime, there are substantial consequences for the American economy. Throughout the postwar years, the United States has built up enormous investments abroad that return a steady stream of foreign income. These investments are now being rapidly offset by the accumulation of foreign investment in the United States that is helping to finance the trade deficit. American net foreign investment and net foreign income are falling — to the detriment of the standard of living. U.S. citizens ought not be under the impression that these foreign trade deficits are free. Americans are paying for them out of the capital that the United States has slowly built up over many years.

The trade deficits are not, after all, mere financial abstractions. They measure the trouble that American industries are having competing with foreign producers, both in the United States and abroad. The reason for it is the very high exchange rate of the American dollar. The dollar is high primarily because American interest rates are high. And if you look for the reasons for the high interest rates, you will find a trail leading directly to the Reagan administration's huge budget deficit.

The causes of that dangerously lopsided trade balance do not have much to do with the elaborate machinations of foreigners, or their trade policies, or their currency manipulation. The reasons for it do not lie in Japan or Western Europe. The American trade deficit is the result of bad policy in Washington.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Looking Back on D-Day

To the people of the United States, D-Day meant and still means a magnificent accomplishment by a brave people united in a glorious cause. It was a monstrous gamble by men who dared to make huge decisions, and was a mighty success. It hastened the end of the Hitler horror and of World War II.

We have never been so united as a people since, nor felt such pride nor such a sense of nationhood. We were so absolutely certain our enemies were evil and we were good. We were unabashedly patriotic.

But forty years is a long time and outlooks change. We do not have our friends and allies, the Germans and Japanese. As we celebrate D-Day, we are a little embarrassed about how the Germans feel about it. We are embarrassed about a lot of things these days. Our enemies are not as evil, nor are we as pure. It is good to remember, briefly, a more innocent time, when we were united and strong and brave and absolutely certain of the justice of our cause.

— Syndicated columnist Ois Pike.

Any German, looking back on World War II and knowing what we know now, is in an irresolvable moral and emotional bind. Clearly Hitler had to be defeated and Nazism had to be wiped out, but that could be achieved only by the defeat and destruction of Germany and the death and maiming of many Germans. Being patriotic in a genuine sense meant being against the German Hitler had built, thus forcing Germans into a position of divided loyalty. On D-Day any "good" German had to rejoice in the Allied success, even though it meant death for many of his countrymen.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

President Reagan's speech was a wise start to his European visit and a helpful prelude to the economic summit due to take place in London. For the European objections to Mr. Reagan have not always been so much to his policies as to the uncompromising nature of his language toward the Soviet Union: as if he were conducting a moral crusade rather than seeking to maintain a balance of power. In at least half his speech he seemed deliberately to seek to put that behind him.

— The Financial Times (London).

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— The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Tickless Electric Clock
LONDON — A clock which does not tick, which is never in need of winding, has no spring and no escapement, is the happy invention which Mr. Sigmund Kutnow had the honor of submitting for the King's inspection. Mr. Kutnow has called his invention the Eureka electric clock. In an interview [on June 6] with a correspondent of the "Evening News," he foreshadowed the end of all clock winding and the doom of the time-honored tick. In the usual type of electric clock, the current winds the spring. In the Eureka, it acts directly on the wheels. It is driven by one dry-cell battery, placed inside the works. Mr. Kutnow stated that one of his models had been running for three years with the same battery.

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S.A. as capital of £ 200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 71102116. Commission Particulière No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$200 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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To Approach an Angry Bear: Be Respectful, but Firm

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — A test of wills is taking place between the leaders in the White House and the Kremlin — a test that the United States cannot afford to lose. Vacillating enemies get nothing but contempt from the Russians. Yet an enemy who staunchly refuses to treat them with respect cannot expect to get much from them either.

President Reagan noted last week that "there is no more important consideration than the development of a better working relationship with the Soviet Union." Yet antagonism between the United States and the Soviet Union is clearly on the rise. The

official explanation in Washington is that the Russians have gone out of their way to portray an unduly gloomy picture of the superpower relationship in order to increase political troubles for Ronald Reagan during the election year.

To some degree, this is correct. The Kremlin's apocalyptic warnings are exaggerated and self-serving. The Soviet case, so overdone, presented with all the finesse of an angry bear, that one is tempted to dismiss it out of hand. That would be a mistake.

For one thing, the current chill

may well outlive the fall elections. Certainly, the Russians would love to get rid of Mr. Reagan. But they seem increasingly to expect him to stay around. Nor do they believe they have the leverage to manipulate the U.S. political process. And the Soviet "nay" is not addressed exclusively to the Reagan administration.

West Europeans eager to repair bridges to the Soviet Union have recently been bullied and rudely lectured to in Moscow. Last month, the Kremlin canceled a high-level visit to Beijing. Even Hungary and East Ger-

many have been strongly rebuked by their big brother in recent weeks. So what are the Russians up to? There is no simple explanation, but the Soviet establishment seems at once angry, pleased and calculating. It is angry with the world for not treating it with sufficient deference. It seems pleased to be able to respond in kind, demonstrating that Mother Russia has the resources and the will to thwart intimidation; the bear enjoys its own defiant swagger. Finally, the Kremlin may be calculating that such defiance is politically profitable

at home and, in the long run, not prohibitively damaging abroad.

For its part, Washington hopes that self-interest will eventually bring Moscow back to arms-control negotiations — if only to try to retard or stop the deployment of a wide array of new U.S. strategic weapons. The problem with this logic is that the Kremlin is not convinced that it can reach a deal at the negotiating table. Soviet policy-makers charge rightly or wrongly, that President Reagan's promise to meet them halfway is merely a charade. The issue, as the Russians see it, is not whether they need an agreement but whether, as long as no deal is in sight, they are not better off staying home.

Konstantin U. Chernenko and his colleagues may not have decided definitively never to do business with a Reagan administration. They are simply taking one step at a time. Soviet experts remember that a number of U.S. weapons, including the MX and cruise missiles, were originally justified as arms-control bargaining chips. This encourages Moscow to wait and wait, hoping Congress will kill the MX now that talks have been suspended. The Kremlin does not seem to feel it has accomplished much in years of frustrating negotiations, and it may be gambling that a refusal to talk may constrain the U.S. military buildup more effectively.

In this, the Soviet Union is not in a hurry — despite the march of technology. The Russians' sense of time is profoundly different from that of American politicians anxious to demonstrate results in time to affect the next presidential or congressional elections. Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko have both been active in the making of Soviet security policy since the early 1960s. They have seen a lot of political seasons come and go and know that the American mood is bound to change eventually. It is not that they want four more years with arms control. But they probably believe that if necessary the Russians can get along without negotiated arms restraints.

Meanwhile, the Russians persist in their ill-tempered defiance of allies and adversaries alike. President Reagan is quite mistaken in his assertion that the Russians "haven't taken another inch of territory" during his tenure. It was, after all, Soviet support that enabled the Syrians and their Lebanese allies to inflict the most humiliating and costly military setback that the United States has suffered since Vietnam.

Indeed, since Mr. Reagan came to power, the Soviet Union has increased its forces in Afghanistan and assigned them an increasingly large share of the actual fighting there. The Kremlin continues to support revolution in Central America. The Soviet Navy and Air Force have become more active in Vietnam. And last month, two Soviet nuclear submarines moved closer to U.S. shores.

President Reagan is clearly understanding the Soviet challenge — and also virtually inviting the Russians to try harder. How so? If two more Soviet submarines do not make a difference to the White House, Moscow surely will be tempted to increase the number. By asserting that the Russians are in no position to increase their military production any place beyond where it is right now, the president simply challenges them to prove he is wrong.

The Russians are not seeking an artificial confrontation with the United States. They remain cautious and pragmatic in approaching Third World trouble spots. There is no major crisis on the horizon. Yet, if a crisis does occur, the defiant mood in Moscow and the lack of communication with Washington may make it very difficult indeed to avoid miscalculation and escalation. In this, the situation is as grim today as it was since the Cuban missile crisis.

Meanwhile, Moscow seems ever more heavy-handed, leading to several unusual incidents in the last two months. A Soviet submarine closely trailed and then ran into an American aircraft carrier. Soviet-controlled MiGs fired at a U.S. military helicopter lost in Czechoslovak airspace. An American diplomat was beaten up in Leningrad. Accidents? Perhaps. But it is increasingly hard to dismiss the impression of growing Soviet recklessness and belligerence.

The president is right that this is not the time to make concessions. That would only reward the Soviet empire for disengaging from arms-control talks and other diplomacy. But it will be equally misguided now to imagine that the Russians do not mean what they say or to ignore their warnings of a danger of war.

The United States must respond to the Soviet challenge with toughness and resolve. But it is time to review what went wrong and what can be done to restore superpower relations without sacrificing U.S. interests.

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

Memo From a Russian on How to Build Confidence

By Evgeny M. Chossudovsky

GENEVA. — U.S.-Soviet relations will be improved only if both sides want them to be. But first the two countries must break out of the pattern described by political and military confrontation, growing suspicion and a spiraling arms race.

Many people assume that if only the leaders of the superpowers came to know each other, both sides would live happily ever after. The two nations, after all, have many shared concerns. They have cooperated, both in war and in peace, on a wide range of problems.

In fact, the antagonistic elements in the relationship are quite real and tangible. They stem from differences in systems of ownership and societal structures, opposing ideological values, and in perceptions and misperceptions of each other's intentions. And there are, of course, divergent geopolitical interests.

Nevertheless, the importance of the present lack of confidence should not be underestimated. There are ways the two powers could proceed to generate a degree of initial confidence, which is indispensable to any improvement of the political climate.

First, the two powers could make parallel statements reaffirming a principle included in the U.S.-Soviet accord signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon in Moscow on May 29, 1972. That principle reads:

"The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have a special responsibility, as do other members of the United Nations Security Council, to do everything that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tension. Accordingly, they will seek to promote conditions in which all countries will live in peace and security and will not be subject to outside interference."

Second, the two major powers, with a view to improving their communications, forstalling misunderstandings and building mutual confidence, might consider setting up a Bilateral Political Consultative Commission, patterned in its essential

points on the Standing Consultative Commission established Dec. 21, 1972, as part of the ABM Treaty.

The latter commission has met in private, no less than twice a year, ever since. It has been described by an American scholar as "a forum in which . . . issues could be addressed in a nonpolitical, business-like manner by specialists."

But something more is needed to constitute the critical first step toward improving U.S.-Soviet relations. The problem comes in deciding who should take this first step. But if both sides had the will, they could arrange either through confidential bilateral diplomacy or through the good offices of an impartial international figure to take parallel unilateral measures.

These measures, if perceived as meaningful, important, complementary and fair, could lead to a resumption of nuclear arms talks.

The viability of this formula de-

pends on the common sense to which

both sides are willing to commit

themselves and for working to maintain global peace.

Whether the above scenario proves practical or whether, more, concrete ideas surface, one thing is clear:

The U.S.-Soviet dialogue will, at the end of the day, have to be resumed.

fresh compromise through a careful blending of the notions of balance, equity and effective safeguards.

The ultimate test of progress would be the ability to achieve a reduction of nuclear arsenals under agreed conditions. Therefore, much would depend on the spirit in which the preliminary contacts were conducted. Both countries are world powers, and both are entitled to the conventional attributes of their status. This status also implies responsibility for respecting each other's security interests and for working to maintain global peace.

Whether the above scenario proves practical or whether, more, concrete ideas surface, one thing is clear:

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The writer, a Soviet citizen, is a former senior official of the United Nations and now a fellow of the UN Institute for Training and Research.

He contributed this column, which reflects only his own views, to the International Herald Tribune.

Trouble for an Alliance That Has Lost Its Spirit

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's sentimental homecoming to Ireland was a warm reminder of America's European heritage — and also a grim reminder of Northern Ireland's bitter conflict and of the vulnerability both of Americans and of their ancestral lands to the new scourge of terrorism. The president's homage to the heroes of D-Day remains a grand alliance against one form of tyranny, in sharp contrast to today's less-concerned alliance against a different tyranny.

Next comes the London summit of seven of the most powerful leaders in the industrial world. The forecast is for limp and languid responses to a gathering economic storm that may come to constitute, in its own way, not a threat to their security than communism or terrorism.

Thus do this week's events in Europe confirm how little there is left of the communal spirit and shared sense of purpose that was so much in evidence on the Normandy beaches and in the towering Allied successes: the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty, Bretton Woods, the defense of West Berlin.

Survivors Tell How Squall Sank Ship Within Minutes

By Ronald Sullivan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Survivors have described how a hurricane-force wind "from out of nowhere" capsized the sailing ship Marques north of Bermuda just when the crew believed they had successfully weathered an Atlantic storm.

With 18 crew members below deck, the ship skidded along on its side, then knifed under when its bow fell below a huge wave. It disappeared within minutes, the survivors said Monday. They said they doubted that any of the 18 would be found alive.

One body was recovered from the water; nine persons were rescued from small rafts or the sea, and 18 are still missing. The missing include the captain, Stuart A. Finlay, 52, of Lincoln, Massachusetts; his wife, Aloma, and their infant son, Christopher.

U.S. Navy and Coast Guard and Canadian vessels and rescue aircraft searched 40 square miles (about 100 square kilometers) of the Atlantic about 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) north of Bermuda Monday night without finding any further trace of survivors from the 117-foot (36-meter) British square-rigged bark. It had been racing with 41 other sailing vessels from Bermuda to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"I'm still puzzled," said Mark Litchfield, head of the syndicate that owned the Marques. "It seemed incredible that she was driven under like that. She was very sturdy. It would have to have been a wind of absolutely phenomenal proportions."

Egypt's Prime Minister, Fuad Mohieddin, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin, 58, died Tuesday of a heart attack shortly after he arrived at his office in central Cairo.

President Hosni Mubarak named Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, the senior deputy prime minister, as acting prime minister, official sources said.

Mr. Mohieddin also served as secretary-general of Mr. Mubarak's National Democratic Party, which won an overwhelming majority in parliamentary elections May 27.

A former radiologist, he formed his first cabinet in January 1982. That was less than three months after Mr. Mubarak took office following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Mohieddin had been named deputy prime minister when Mr. Sadat named him prime minister in 1980.

Mr. Mohieddin ran the National Democratic Party's day-to-day affairs under Mr. Mubarak's chairmanship. The party won 391 of the

448 seats in the People's Assembly in the last month's voting. The opposition New Wafd Party took the remaining 57 seats.

He was first elected to parliament in 1957. He was provincial governor from 1968 to 1974, when he joined the cabinet as minister of local government. Later that year he became minister of health.

(AP, Reuters)

Peter C. Wilson, 71, former head of Sotheby's

NEW YORK (NYT) — Peter C. Wilson, 71, the former chairman of Sotheby's, the London art-auction house, died Sunday in a Paris hospital. Mr. Wilson had had diabetes for many years.

The Yorkshire-born auctioneer joined Sotheby's in 1936 as a porter in the furniture department after a brief career as a journalist with Reuters. He became chairman in 1958 and, over the next two decades, transformed Sotheby's from a small auction house into a \$75-million-a-year enterprise that functions in 21 countries and also deals

in real estate, stamps, livestock, automobiles and ships.

Mr. Wilson stepped down as chairman in 1980 and was named honorary life president. But he continued actively to acquire properties for the auction house.

Mr. Wilson was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. During World War II, he served in British intelligence in London and Washington.

The decision came in the case of

Predrag Stevic, 33, of Chicago. Mr. Stevic claims he would be singled out for political persecution if returned to Yugoslavia.

Siding with the U.S. government position, Justice John Paul Stevens wrote that the law as written provides for withholding of deportation only if the alien's life or freedom "would" — not "might" or "could" — be threatened.

Numerous groups had urged the high court to accept "well-founded

fear of persecution" as a standard for overturning deportation actions.

Mr. Stevic entered the United States in 1976 to visit his sister. The government began deportation proceedings later that year when he stayed beyond the expiration date of his visitor's visa.

Shortly before he had agreed to leave in 1977, he married a U.S. citizen and received a visa. Shortly afterward, his wife was killed in an accident and his visa was revoked

in 1980.

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Mr. Stevic claims he would be

singled out for political persecu-

tion if returned to Yugoslavia.

Siding with the U.S. government

position, Justice John Paul Stevens

wrote that the law as written

provides for withholding of de-

portation only if the alien's life

or freedom "would" — not "might" or "could" — be threatened.

Numerous groups had urged the

high court to accept "well-founded

fear of persecution" as a standard

for overturning deportation ac-

tions.

Mr. Stevic entered the United

States in 1976 to visit his sister. The

government began deportation

proceedings later that year when he

stayed beyond the expiration date

of his visitor's visa.

Shortly before he had agreed to

leave in 1977, he married a U.S.

citizen and received a visa. Shortly

afterward, his wife was killed in an

accident and his visa was revoked

in 1980.

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INSIGHTS

A Soldier Remembers Utah Beach

By John C. Ausland
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the time for the attack on Hitler's Europe approached, General Omar Bradley gathered in Exeter, in southern England, the officers of the U.S. divisions that were to make the assault landings in Normandy.

Bradley's purpose, no doubt, was to let us see the man who would command American ground forces. In the course of his talk, he sought to rouse us to the occasion by pointing out that we would have a front-row seat for the greatest military operation in history. For a few seconds, there was silence. Then a roar of laughter swept across the room.

Bradley looked about, clearly puzzled. A professional soldier, he was approaching the greatest moment in his career. Most of us, however, were civilians in uniform. We were well aware that we were about to participate in a historic event. We were also conscious, however, that a number of us would not witness the end of the first act of the drama about to unfold, let alone its final curtain.

When the 4th Division, which I joined two years earlier, went ashore on Utah Beach on June 6, 1944, I doubt that it ever occurred to me that we could fail. After several years of intensive training in the United States, the division went to England in early 1944. There we made a number of practice landings on the south coast at a place called Slapton Sands. This area was chosen because it was similar to Utah Beach and its hinterland.

As the level of training increased, so did the level of tension. Finally, the 29th Field Artillery Battalion, in which I was a 24-year-old assistant intelligence officer, moved to its assembly area near Dartmouth. Those of us who had already been informed of the plans for the landing briefed the rest of the battalion.

At last the day arrived when we went to our embarkation point in the River Dart. By that time, our battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Joel F. Thomason, had decided that several of us would go with him on the same landing craft as Colonel James Van Fleet. He commanded the 8th Infantry Regiment, which made the initial assault on Utah Beach.

Van Fleet's headquarters for the crossing of the English Channel was an LCT (landing craft, tank), a flat-bottomed boat just large enough to hold four tanks. In addition to the boat's crew, the only person who got a cabin was Van Fleet. The rest of us made out as best we could on the open deck.

As we sailed from Dartmouth on June 4, we all assumed that the next morning would find us in France. We had not counted, however, on the weather, which, after we were at sea, turned foul. As a result of General Dwight Eisenhower's decision to delay the landing a day to allow the weather to improve, we found ourselves bobbing around in the wind and rain for an extra night. Slowly but surely, seasickness took its toll.

Even though I was one of the happy few who did not succumb, I was as relieved as the others to see the French coast emerge in the gray morning light of June 6.

All around us were the thousands of ships and landing craft that had made their way across the Channel undetected. The reason for

this, as we later learned, was that the Germans had not sent out their patrol boats, in the belief that no one would attempt a landing in such terrible weather.

Although we were too far out to make out what was happening on shore, the sound of loud explosions from aircraft bombs and naval shells left no doubt that the beach was an inferno.

As soon as Colonel Van Fleet got word by radio that the first waves had secured the beach and were moving inland, he announced that he was going ashore.

The run into the beach in a smaller landing craft, to which some of us transferred, was a bizarre experience. Most of us were happy to cover behind the little protection provided by the metal sides of the landing craft. One officer from regimental headquarters, however, insisted on sitting on a chair above us, where he was exposed to enemy fire. Arms folded, he announced that he did not want to miss a moment of this spectacular show. (A few weeks

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later, under similar circumstances, he collapsed with a sniper's bullet through his head.)

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My task, once ashore, was to guide our three artillery batteries to firing positions that we had selected in England from a detailed foam-rubber relief map of the beach. After crossing the sand dunes that lay just beyond the seawall, I was unable to figure out where I was. When I asked an infantry officer to help me, he laughed and said that the Navy had landed the first wave several thousand yards south of where we were supposed to land.

After crossing the Rhine, we fought sporadic engagements until we found ourselves south of Munich. There we stopped simply because there were no more German units left to fight.

My last memory of that day is watching multicolored tracer bullets arch through the sky over Ste. Mere Eglise, which had been captured by our paratroopers but was still surrounded by German forces.

I fell to sleep well after midnight in a ditch by a road — a road that would lead us first north to the capture of Cherbourg and then south to the breakout from the bridgehead at St. Lô. After that, we participated in the liberation of Paris, the nightmare of the Hürtgen Forest and the crushing of the German mid-winter offensive.

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Broadway To Normandy

By Mary Blume
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One of the first women in the Normandy landings was a lanky red-head named Ruby Halliday who had been a Ziegfeld showgirl and a Patou model before becoming a master sergeant in the WACs.

Miss Halliday went from Paris to New York to join the Women's Army Corps at the start of World War II and was sent to London, where she worked in the secret map room at One Cumberland Place. Her job was to stick pins in the maps. "I'd go up on a ladder, just like in a shoebox," she says.

Everything around the map room was highly hush-hush but she learned that her commander, an American major, was headed for a place called St. Mere Eglise and asked if she could go along. "No, no," he whispered, but he sent her along to the Military Claims Department, where it was decided that a WAC was just what was needed to do investigatory work on the other side.

There was, in fact, another WAC, a part-Indian girl from the state of Washington whose name Ruby Halliday didn't get, on the British landing craft that took them through the night to Normandy. Miss Halliday says she was not frightened but then she clearly has nerves of steel. She had been ready to be parachuted into France although she had never been near a parachute. She was turned down at the last moment by a French officer who took one look at her and exclaimed "Ooh la la!" He wanted a parachutist somewhat less conspicuous than a blue-eyed redhead from Centralia, Illinois.

From Normandy, Ruby Halliday went to Paris, where she was promoted to warrant officer so that she could pursue investigations in civilian clothes. Most of the investigations had to do with flushing hidden Germans and collaborators. "I was supposed to be a stool pigeon," she says. "I didn't like that." She remembers a little French boy who was given chocolate and spit it out. He had never tasted chocolate before.

Ruby Halliday lives in Vence in the south of France and she celebrated her 80th birthday in May although she sounds decades younger. She was singing and dancing in "Klo Kita" on Broadway in 1927 when the couturier Jean Patou spotted her and asked her to come to Paris as a model. "He loved red hair and blue eyes," she says. As soon as she could get released from her contract with Florenz Ziegfeld, she was on the boat for France.

She has not been back to Normandy in the 40 years since D-Day although she can see the beaches more clearly in her mind than she would like.

"There was a lot of machinery on the beach, a lot of men with guns, water, the dust was rolling high, there were a lot of dead animals and those sticks." The sticks were hung with the dogtags of fallen soldiers and planted in the sand next to the bodies, which had been lightly covered with sand, while awaiting removal. "They took off their jackets to cover their heads before they buried them, or so I was told," Ruby Halliday says. "I used to think of it but now I've put it out of my mind. I think it's better that way."

Fortunately, Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt Jr., who joined the 4th Division shortly before the landing, had volunteered to go in with the first wave. He later told some of us how he had gone forward to reconnoiter the beach: Finding that Major General Maxwell Taylor's 101st Airborne Division, which had dropped during the night, had captured the causeways over the inundated area behind the beach, Roosevelt decided that to try to move the landing northward would only cause confusion.

As it turned out, the Navy's error was fortunate. The beach on which we landed was much more lightly defended than where we were supposed to have landed, and the German resistance was relatively easily overcome.

When I went back to the beach, I told Colonel Thomason that I could find only two firing positions, not three, in the limited area between the sand dunes and the inundated area. As calmly as if we were on a practice landing, he said, "It's all right. We'll only need two. B Battery hit a mine on the way in, and the landing craft sank."

Before I could think too long about the 60 men on that boat, Thomason told me to get moving and guide the two other batteries to their firing positions.

After the batteries were in position, Thomason suggested that we go inland to find the infantry. After crossing a causeway over the inundated area, we found ourselves in the middle of a field. We froze when we heard a soldier on the other side of the field shout, "Don't you fools know that you're in the middle of a minefield?"

After discussing our predicament, we agreed to separate, so that if one of us stepped on a mine, we would not both be blown up. It was a long way to the other side of that field. Discussing this incident not long ago, Thomason and I agreed that the soldier was right: We were fools. We should have had someone clear a path out to us with a mine-sweeper.

Later in the afternoon, after our batteries moved inland to support the infantry, the clear, blue sky was filled with colored parachutes. From these were suspended boxes of supplies for the paratroopers. A colorful sight turned to horror, however, when gliders loaded with soldiers and equipment started to circle and land. Unhurt by German antiaircraft fire, some of the pilots crashed their gliders into the hedgerows that surround the small fields of Normandy.

Whenever I recall that scene, I can still hear the terrible screams of pain that filled the air around me.

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In days and under the protection of barrage balloons, Allied troops and equipment came ashore to fill Omaha Beach.

Preparing for the Great Crusade

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

DARTMOUTH, England — All during that long, suspenseful spring 40 years ago, the buildup accelerated. We were young and it was new and exciting. And we had a job ahead of us, a job underscored by threeweek mobilization.

Thousands and thousands of tanks, half-tracks, trucks, jeeps and ambulances in their dun war paint covered the down and woodlands of southern and southwestern England under trees or camouflage nets. Vast caches of ammunition in wooden crates were stacked under canvas tarps or corrugated steel shelters along country roads where wildflowers sprang up. Millions of tons of weapons and supplies were collected in the anticipated order of their going into battle, with more coming daily in endless convoys from America.

Britain crested under the load, and the much-repeated quip among U.S. soldiers was, "Hell, if they cut those barrage balloons, this island would sink!"

Along the English Channel, in rivers, harbors, inlets, more than 4,000 landing craft of every description were gathering, plus 1,213 Allied warships ranging from 7 battleships and 23 cruisers down to minesweepers, tugs and strange long vessels holding thickets of rocket-launching tubes.

There were the huge prefabricated harbors, code-named Mulberry, one of the secret weapons

NYSE Most Actives									
Score	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Class			
IBM	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
CHRY	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
AT&T	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Exxon	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Citibank	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Chest	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Contra	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Ford	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Hulman	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Shoe	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
CIGNA	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				

Dow Jones Averages									
Indus	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Class			
Trans	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
U.S. Comp	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Comp	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Finance	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Trans.	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Utilities	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Finance	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Finance	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Finance	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				

NYSE Diaries									
Advanced	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Class			
Declined	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Unchanged	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Total Issues	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
New Highs	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
New Lows	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Volume up	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				
Volume down	1,750	107.16	106.26	107.00	+0.24				

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.						
104.57	104.37	104.34	-0.24						
101.25	100.97	100.94	-0.41						
101.05	100.83	100.80	-0.25						
101.81	101.51	101.48	-0.15						

Tuesdays NYSE Closing									
Vol. of 4 p.m.	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Class			
200,559	100,255	100,187	100,187	100,187	-0.01				
100,253	100,253	100,253	100,253	100,253	-0.01				
100,252	100,252	100,252	100,252	100,252	-0.01				
100,251	100,251	100,251	100,251	100,251	-0.01				
100,250	100,250	100,250	100,250	100,250	-0.01				
100,249	100,249	100,249	100,249	100,249	-0.01				
100,248	100,248	100,248	100,248	100,248	-0.01				
100,247	100,247	100,247	100,247	100,247	-0.01				
100,246	100,246	100,246	100,246	100,246	-0.01				
100,245	100,245	100,245	100,245	100,245	-0.01				
100,244	100,244	100,244	100,244	100,244	-0.01				
100,243	100,243	100,243	100,243	100,243	-0.01				
100,242	100,242	100,242	100,242	100,242	-0.01				
100,241	100,241	100,241	100,241	100,241	-0.01				
100,240	100,240	100,240	100,240	100,240	-0.01				
100,239	100,239	100,239	100,239	100,239	-0.01				
100,238	100,238	100,238	100,238	100,238	-0.01				
100,237	100,237	100,237	100,237	100,237	-0.01				
100,236	100,236	100,236	100,236	100,236	-0.01				
100,235	100,235	100,235	100,235	100,235	-0.01				
100,234	100,234	100,234	100,234	100,234	-0.01				
100,233	100,233	100,233	100,233	100,233	-0.01				
100,232	100,232	100,232	100,232	100,232	-0.01				
100,231	100,231	100,231	100,231	100,231	-0.01				
100,230	100,230	100,230	100,230	100,230	-0.01				
100,229	100,229	100,229	100,229	100,229	-0.01				
100,228	100,228	100,228	100,228	100,228	-0.01				
100,227	100,227	100,227	100,227	100,227	-0.01				
100,226	100,226	100,226	100,226	100,226	-0.01				
100,225	100,225	100,225	100,225	100,225	-0.01				
100,224	100,224	100,224	100,224	100,224	-0.01				
100,223	100,223	100,223	100,223	100,223	-0.01				
100,222	100,222	100,222	100,222	100,222	-0.01				
100,221	100,221	100,221	100,221	100,221	-0.01				
100,220	100,220	100,220	100,220	100,220	-0.01				
100,219	100,219	100,219	100,219	100,219					

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Legal Uncertainties Haunt
Venture Capital in France

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Who will be the new generation of managers of venture-capital funds in France?

With the French government sympathetic to the growth of venture capital and with the success of the "second market" — a French version of the U.S. over-the-counter market — during the past year, the environment for venture-capital funds in France has improved. More medium-sized young companies are issuing shares on the second market, an essential source of equity funding previously unavailable to small and young companies typical of venture-capital fund portfolio companies.

But there have not been any major rags-to-riches stories like those in the United States.

To date in France, managers of venture-capital funds have been bankers, with the exception of Alan Patricof Associates, an offshoot of the New York venture-capital fund. Through *fonds communs de placement à risque*, or FCPRs, created about a year ago, a number of French banks — Paribas and Indosuez, for instance — have offered their clients investments in nonquoted shares. But the French fund managers, unlike those in the United States and Britain, do not usually get involved in the management of the portfolio company. "It's not venture capital, it's more like an open-ended mutual fund," one banker said.

Large French industrial groups have no immediate plans to invest in French venture-capital funds. Because companies like Elf Aquitaine and Lafarge Côte d'Or are investing in venture-capital funds solely to get privileged access to new technology, they have concentrated their venture-capital investments where they can find the technology they need — the United States.

"We are interested in high technology that presents a direct interest to our group," says Claude de Comitet, deputy director general of Inoven, a subsidiary of Elf Aquitaine. "We hope that our \$50-million investment in venture capital in the U.S. will give us the leverage we need to get licensing agreements with our portfolio companies."

To fill the vacuum, U.S. venture capitalists are following in the footsteps of Alan Patricof Associates and planning to invest in venture-capital funds in France. These U.S. companies include TA Associates of Boston, which is already participating in a German venture-capital fund, Technoventure and Citibank.

But some questions remain about what life is like for the manager of a venture-capital fund in France.

First, the French government stipulates that if investors in venture-capital funds are individuals, the fund manager would have to own 10 percent of the shares. That means a manager would have to make a personal investment of \$10 million if an FCPR is capitalized at the maximum of \$100 million. The idea is that the fund manager shares the risk with the investor. For that reason, Alan Patricof Associates has only institutional investors. To get around the requirement, sophisticated individual investors can incorporate themselves.

Another problem is the uncertainty about how the fund manager will be taxed. Under French law, the fund manager is entitled to 20 percent of the fund's appreciation but the money can be distributed only after a minimum of 10 years.

"There is a big silence about how that 20 percent will be treated, as capital gains or as income for services rendered," says George S. Pinkham, a lawyer with S.G. Archibald in Paris. If the French government decided to treat the 20 percent as capital gains, it would be taxed at only 15 percent, but if it is treated as income for services rendered, it would be taxed at 70 percent. "Until someone collects the 20 percent, we can't be sure," says Maurice Tcherni, director of Alan Patricof Associates in Paris. "But, in my opinion, it will be treated as capital gains. That's why I started the fund."

Says Mr. Pinkham: "If U.S. managers start coming in, they're going to have to be reassured. There is nothing that Americans have more than uncertainty."

Another problem is that fund managers must wait at least 10 years to collect their 20 percent. "If you want to attract key people when they are 35, you can't tell them they'll only get their money when they are 45," says Mr. Tcherni. "The whole point of becoming a fund manager is that you give up a large salary in a

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on June 5, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4:00 pm EDT.

	U.S.	Fr.	DM	F.F.	£L	DM	U.S.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.016	4.222	12.62	36.68	0.679	5.33	125.54	137.57
Buenos Aires	2.073	3.74	—	32.51	1.41	59.69	4.90	120.16
Brussels	2.073	3.74	—	32.51	1.41	59.69	4.90	120.16
London	1.964	3.7293	11.988	32.282	1.2267	74.275	3.1719	120.75
Milan	1.9407	3.2254	—	31.78	1.1927	73.275	3.1719	120.75
Paris	1.9407	3.2254	—	31.78	1.1927	73.275	3.1719	120.75
New York	1.9407	3.2254	—	31.78	1.1927	73.275	3.1719	120.75
Paris (FCPR)	1.9407	3.2254	—	31.78	1.1927	73.275	3.1719	120.75
Mexico	1.225	11.315	—	2.662	0.3388	4.9225	15.604	369.32
Tokyo	22.25	321.95	86.03	27.75	76.34	272.51	70.75	229.75
Zurich	2.226	31.118	—	27.655	0.3241	73.75	4.076	197.85
U.S.C.U.	0.824	0.857	—	0.8785	1.2848	2.9685	45.97	197.85
U.S.D.	1.0499	1.0508	—	1.0508	1.2848	2.9685	45.97	197.85
U.S.D.	1.0499	1.0508	—	1.0508	1.2848	2.9685	45.97	197.85

(\$1 Commercial Franc) (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100 (x 100) Units of 100000. (**) Not quoted. (N.A.: not available).

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

	Dollar	D-Mark	Fr.	Sterling	French	ECU	SDR
1M.	10.75	—	5.75	3.78	7.25	12.75	9
2M.	11.15	—	5.95	3.98	7.55	13.25	9
3M.	11.15	—	5.95	3.98	7.55	13.25	9
4M.	12.15	—	6.15	4.15	8.15	14.75	10
5M.	12.15	—	6.15	4.15	8.15	14.75	10
6M.	12.15	—	6.15	4.15	8.15	14.75	10
12M.	12.15	—	6.15	4.15	8.15	14.75	10
1Y.	12.15	—	6.15	4.15	8.15	14.75	10

Interest convertible to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Class	Prev.	British	Class	Prev.
Discount Rate			Bank Rate		
Commercial Banks	10	9	10%	9	9%
Primary Dealers	10.25	10.25	10.25%	10.25	10.25%
Broker Loan Rate	11.25	11.25	11.25%	11.25	11.25%
Commercial Paper, 30-179 days	9.71	9.71	9.71%	9.71	9.71%
3-month Treasury Bills	10.25	10.25	10.25%	10.25	10.25%
6-month Treasury Bills	10.25	10.25	10.25%	10.25	10.25%
CD's 30-99 days	10.25	10.25	10.25%	10.25	10.25%
CD's 60-99 days	10.25	10.25	10.25%	10.25	10.25%

West Germany

London Rate	5.00	5.00
Overnight	5.25	5.25
One Month Interbank	5.25	5.25
3-month Interbank	5.25	5.25
4-month Interbank	5.25	5.25

Japan

Discount Rate	5	5
Call Money	6	6
10-day Interbank	6	6

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyd's Bank.

All rates in U.S. \$ per pound.

Forwarding restrictions will strictly be honored.

Official fixings for London, Paris and Zurich, New York current controls.

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** BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Court Orders Disney to Release Data

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — A federal judge has ordered Walt Disney Productions to turn over to financier Saul Steinberg all records relating to Disney's planned acquisition of a Florida real estate firm.

U.S. District Judge Terry Hatter Jr. on Friday refused to grant Mr. Steinberg a temporary restraining order preventing Disney from buying the Arvida Corp. for \$200 million in Disney common stock.

Judge Hatter, however, agreed on Monday that Mr. Steinberg's lawyer had a right to view the documents regarding the sale.

Mr. Steinberg has complained that the purchase could block his attempt to gain control of Disney.

Mr. Steinberg's family-owned Reliance Financial Services Corp., with interests in insurance, petroleum and real estate, is the largest holder of Disney stock with 4.1 million shares, or 12.2 percent of the shares outstanding.

Mr. Steinberg's attorney, Terry Christensen, said the Arvida acquisition was "solely to delay, discourage and prevent a takeover" and "to entrench and perpetuate their own control and management."

Mr. Christensen said Reliance would file a \$200-million suit against Disney.

COMPANY NOTES

BOC Group PLC of Britain said it will invest \$35 million in a joint venture in Taiwan with Lien Hwa International Corp. involving industrial gases. Under the agreement, subject to official Taiwan approval, BOC is to subscribe for equity and debt of the joint venture. Lien Hwa will transfer its industrial gas business, and the venture will be equally owned by both parties.

Frontier Airlines of the United States has signed a tentative agreement with union flight attendants that includes an 11-percent pay cut that the company originally requested, union officials said. The pact does not extend union representation to attendants at Frontier's now-defunct sister company, Frontier Horizon Airline, but it does stipulate that attendants for any other airline created by Frontier Holdings Inc., the parent company, would be members of the Association of Flight Attendants, they said.

Hoechst AG's forecast in May

Audi Puts 4-Wheel Drive In Luxury Auto Category

(Continued from Page 9) two wheels, even using flat tires." Mr. Shelby said he estimated that 30,000 sporty four-wheel-drive sedans could be sold a year in the United States. "I think we are looking at hundreds of thousands a year worldwide," he said.

At least 18 European, Japanese and U.S. car companies displayed prototype four-wheel-drive models at last year's auto show in Frankfurt.

"We are interested enough in it that we are studying our own technology," said James Hamilton, an engineer with BMW of North America.

Carl Fischer, a BMW marketing specialist, added: "There is a technological confrontation occurring, and Audi will use this to say they are the technology leader. The question is: Will it sell cars?"

It has for Subaru, although in a much lower price range. The Japanese car maker has four-wheel drive available in all of its subcompact cars and pickup trucks, although its technology is more conventional than Audi's. Officials of Subaru of America said about half of its sales of 156,000 cars last year were four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Subaru is edging up into the more profitable sport sedan market, as are other Japanese car makers. Subaru's top-of-the-line car this year is a four-wheel-drive hardtop, with a fuel-injected, turbo-

Goldsmith Seeks to Acquire U.S. Firm for \$2.4 Billion

(Continued from Page 9) planes in Hong Kong, Panama and Liechtenstein. Sir James has built up an international empire of food, publishing, forestry and energy interests.

In the United States, his biggest investment is Grand Union, a New Jersey-based chain of about 450 supermarkets. His publishing interests include L'Express, the weekly French newsmagazine. In Britain, he owns a stake in Aspinall Holdings PLC, which owns a London casino. His companies also are involved in a Guatemalan oil exploration venture with the French and Spanish governments.

Goldsmith recently moved to make itself less vulnerable to takeovers by staggering the terms of its directors.

Continental reported first-quarter net income of \$33 million, up 27 percent from a year earlier, on revenue of \$1.1 billion, down 8.3 percent. For 1983, Continental had net income of \$199.2 million, up 11 percent. Sales fell 3.8 percent, to \$4.82 billion.

The company has canning and other packaging operations in

Hanson Trust Reports Profit Rose 90% in Fiscal First Half Signs Accord

Reuters

LONDON — Hanson Trust PLC on Tuesday reported an increase of 90 percent in pretax profit for the six months ended March 31, on a 40-percent increase in revenue.

The company reported profit of £64.4 million (\$90 million), or 5.9 pence a share, fully diluted, for the half, up from £33.9 million, or 4.1 pence a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose to £900.4 million, up from £641.1 million in 1983.

Allianz Posts Rise In 1983 Profit

Reuters

MUNICH — Allianz Versicherungen AG reported Tuesday that domestic group pretax profit rose 26 percent in 1983 to a 7-percent increase in revenue from premiums.

Domestic group pretax earnings for Allianz, West Germany's largest insurer, were 320.4 million Deutsche marks (\$120 million), up 26 percent from 254.8 million DM the previous year. Domestic group gross premium was income 8.45 billion DM, up 7 percent from 7.92 billion DM in 1982.

World group gross premium income was 15.41 billion DM, an increase of 10 percent from 13.9 billion DM in 1982.

Hanson declared an interim dividend of 1.75 pence, up from 1.33 pence last year. Last year the company reported an extraordinary credit of £6.6 million.

The board said it was confident that progress will be sustained. Hanson said that its Intersales Corp. subsidiary, a food-service company, expects greater strength in its business markets and is expecting to improve on last year's results.

Panel in Illinois Sets Bank Plan

United Press International

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — A committee of the Illinois Senate Tuesday approved a proposal backed by the Continental Illinois Bank that would remove legal barriers to a merger with an out-of-state bank.

Continental officials have told the committee that the change would broaden their options in seeking a merger partner. State law provides for mergers only between Illinois banks and between a state bank and a foreign bank.

Continental has suffered severe losses in the past month.

Cole National On Takeover

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CLEVELAND — Cole National Corp. said Tuesday that it had agreed to be acquired by a group of investors led by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

Under the agreement, stockholders will receive \$39 in cash for each Cole common share. The company has about 8,011,000 common shares outstanding. Cole's president, Jeffrey Cole, and certain other members of management will be given the opportunity to acquire as much as 21 percent of the resulting company, Cole said.

The acquisition could have a value as high as \$330 million. Cole National said the Cole family owns about 15 percent of its outstanding shares.

In addition, Vendamerica BV, a subsidiary of Vendex International BV of Amsterdam, the holder of an 11.8-percent stake, has agreed to vote its shares in the transaction in the same way as the Cole family.

Cole National said Kohlberg, Kravis had been granted an option to acquire 1,482,000 common shares at \$39 a share and about 923,000 shares of a new preferred stock at \$32 a share, which represents a total 16.4 percent of the voting rights of the company.

The agreement is subject to shareholder approval and other customary conditions including an arrangement for necessary financing. Kohlberg, Kravis said all financing for the transaction will be unsecured. Kidder, Peabody and Co. Inc. is acting as financial advisor to Cole.

Cole National has 10,600 employees and operates 1,700 stores in the United States. They include Child's World and Children's Palace toy stores, optical departments at Sears and Montgomery Ward, key duplicating stores and Original Cookie Co. outlets. (Reuters, UPI)

Coffee Producers Expected to Back Plan to Halt Price Rise

Reuters

LONDON — Brazil and other coffee producers are prepared to take all reasonable steps to stem the rise in coffee prices and prevent suspension of the International Coffee Organization's export quota system, the president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute said Tuesday.

Octavio Rainho, who is attending the current ICO executive board meeting here, told reporters that he thinks the International Coffee Agreement and quota system will continue to operate.

Asked to comment on a package of proposals presented Tuesday morning by consumer nations, Mr.

Rainho said Brazil can accept some points in the plan, such as the immediate release of coffee remaining under 1983-84 export quotas.

Other proposals, such as one specifying how shortages should be filled, are being discussed by working groups, he said.

The ICO has been unable to keep

prices within the agreed-upon range of \$1.20 to \$1.40 a pound since mid-December. Coffee for July delivery has risen in New York in recent weeks as high as \$1.5842. Mr. Rainho said it can be argued that prices would be much higher now if the export quotas had not been started in October 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

A YEAR OF GROWTH

HIGHLIGHTS FROM BANCO DI NAPOLI 1983 ANNUAL REPORT (in billion lire)

Total deposits	29,800	+ 38,4%
- of which in foreign currency	5,500	+ 127,7%
Advances	19,942	+ 40,3%
- of which in foreign currency	5,400	+ 121,0%
Securities	7,400	+ 52,1%
Capital employed	1,117	+ 30,2%
Total earnings	317	+ 11,8%
Net income	8,5	+ 21,4%

ones appeared most active both as borrowers (+40.8%) and as lenders (+26.3%).

On the domestic side, worth of mention is the increased involvement of the Institutio in the support of the activities of some of its subsidiaries and associated companies in order to realize a new "group strategy". 1983 was particularly positive for the Luxembourg subsidiary as well: BNI in fact almost doubled the volume of its operations.

The strong support given to the structures created in the financial services sector, has consented BNB Meridionale Leasing, BNB Meridionale Factoring and Datalia Processing to reach most rewarding results. International Securities Fund, the Luxembourg subsidiary, of which the Bank is trustee, registered in the year a quite good performance which is evidenced by an increase of 28.5% in its book value.

1983 ANNUAL REPORT BANCO DI NAPOLI

LESS TIME IN TRANSIT. MORE TIME ON DEPOSIT.

'That's the difference'



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Lloyds Eurofinance N.V.
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Guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal and interest by

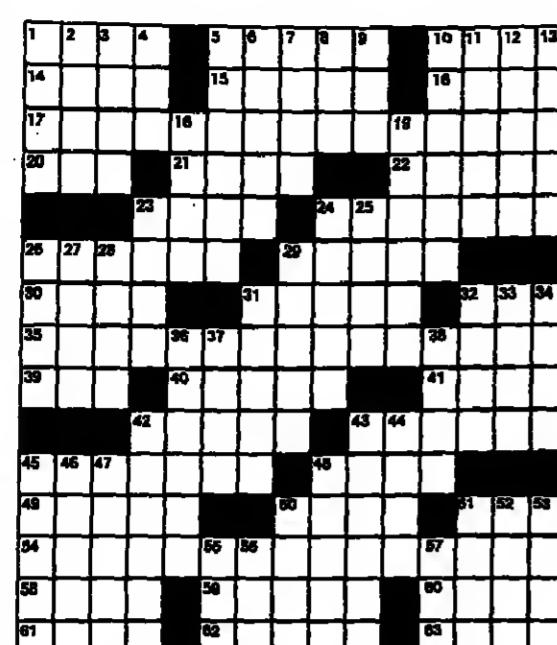
Lloyds Bank P.L.C.
(Incorporated in England with limited liability)

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes and the provisions of the Agent Bank Agreement between Lloyds Eurofinance N.V., Lloyds Bank P.L.C. and Citibank, N.A., dated December 2, 1980, notice is hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed at 12.95% p.a. and that the interest payable on the relevant Interest Payment Date, December 6, 1984, against Coupon No. 8 will be US \$314.53 per US \$1,000 Note.

June 6, 1984, London
By Citibank, N.A. (CSSI) Dept., Agent Bank

CITIBANK

NEW
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tens
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use it
Sales



CROSSWORD

1 Hit musical 45 According to fashion
5 City in NW France 19 Come into view
10 A ride 23 Eject
14 Region 24 Angers
15 Fishing equipment 25 Tropical food staple
16 Active volcano in Sicily 26 Longa, city of ancient
17 People with the same tastes 27 Authentic
20 — Juan Hill 28 Four fluid ounces
21 Hebrew dry measure 29 Charters
22 Stage 31 Lena from Brooklyn
23 The tentmaker 32 Grebe's cousin
24 Feels contrition 33 Crangulate
25 Contests a case 34 Decimal-system bases
29 One in ambush 36 Meaning
30 Garlands 37 Yum-Yum, for one
31 Bennett's 38 Cold deserts
32 Utah Beach vehicle 42 Defeats utterly
35 Cal Ripken is one 43 Window
38 The whole hog 44 Quote
40 Certain dams 45 Seaweeds
41 N.A. mammal, for short 46 Newly hatched insect
42 Goes round and round 47 Middle East chieftain
43 What perfumeries make 48 Subjects of many best sellers
44 — are worn 50 Liqueur
45 Pleasant odors 51 Cornea irritant
46 Submit for consideration 52 Soon
47 Rise in hind legs 53 Vipers
48 — of robes... 54 22 connection
49 — are worn great... 55 22 connection
50 — are worn 56 Tumultuary deity
51 — are worn 57 Knock

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

PEANUTS

YOU DON'T WANT YOUR WASTEBASKET EMPTIED, MA'AM? OH, MY REPORT CARD. YOU HAVE IT READY?

PROBABLY STRAIGHT "A'S", HUH? HA HA HA!



BLONDIE

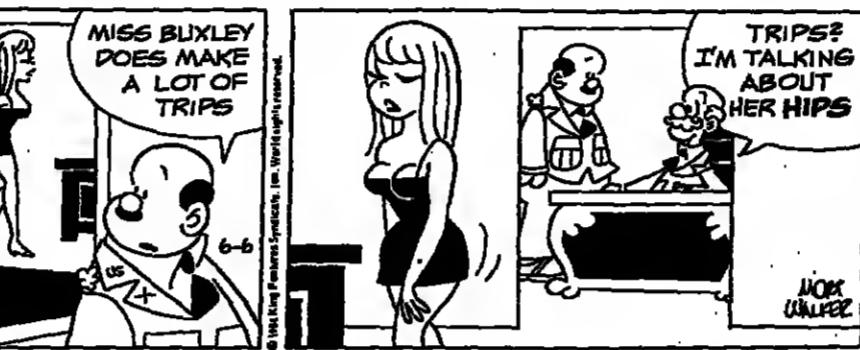
LET'S MARCH WE'LL STAND TO THE SOUND OF DRUMS AND BE COUNTED

WE'LL MAKE OURSELVES LEAN AND MEAN



BEETLE BAILEY

BACK AND FORTH... BACK AND FORTH...
MISS BUXLEY DOES MAKE A LOT OF TRIPS



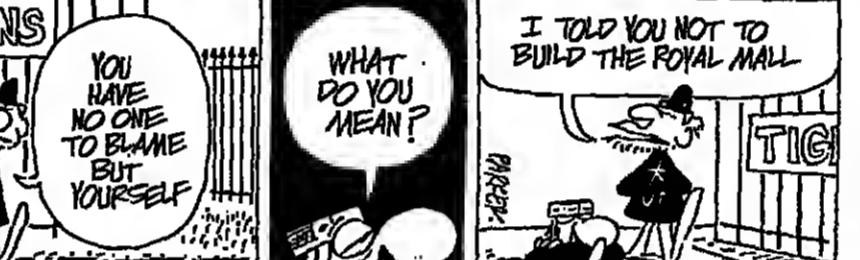
ANDY CAPP

I THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO PACK IN THAT FILTHY HABIT?
I AM TRYING TO MIND YOU, YOUD BETTER WATCH OUT IF I GET OUT OF HERE.



WIZARD OF ID

THE ZOO DOESN'T SEEM TO GET THE CROWD IT USED TO
YOU HAVE NO ONE TO BLAME BUT YOURSELF



DENNIS THE MENACE



"C'MON, DAD, JUST GET THE TV FIXED!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LODEY

<img alt="Scrambled letters: L, O, D

SPORTS

3 Top Seeds and Outsider Gain Women's Semifinals



Martina Navratilova: Another step toward her fourth consecutive grand slam title.

The Associated Press

PARIS — Little-known Camille Benjamin joined the top three women's seeds — Martina Navratilova, Chris Evert Lloyd and Hana Mandlikova — in the semifinals of the French Open tennis championships Tuesday, while top-seeded John McEnroe became the first to reach the men's semis.

Benjamin, a 17-year-old left-hander from California, continued her surprising run by upsetting

FRENCH OPEN TENNIS

13th-seeded fellow American Lise Bonder, 7-6, 5-7, 6-3. Until Tuesday, Bonder had not lost a set in reaching the quarterfinals; the 5-foot-9 Benjamin has been taken to three sets in three of her five victories.

Navratilova, the No. 1 seed, took another step toward a fourth straight grand slam title by stopping Kathy Horvath, 6-4, 6-2. No. 2 seed Evert defeated Carling Bassett, 6-2, 7-6, 7-6 triumph over Barbara Taroczy, while 1982 French winner Mary Wilander shelled the No. 13 seed, Juan Aguilera, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

Noah and Wilander, who met in the title match here a year ago, will face each other in a quarterfinal.

McEnroe was warned for arguing

in the first set, but otherwise

kept his concentration and had far

too much skill and inventiveness

for his 19-year-old opponent as he

treated the center-court crowd to

his full repertoire of shot-making.

Arias, with a fearsome reputation on clay, was expected to give McEnroe a stern test, but his attempt to win the match from the baseline misfired. Taking the ball early whenever possible, McEnroe put on the pressure from the outset. And when he got to the net, his volleys were all but invariably clear winners.

Following McEnroe on court

was his next opponent, long-time

rival Jimmy Connors, the No. 3 seed who defeated Henrik Sundstrom, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1, 6-4.

In the women's semifinals, Navratilova will play Mandlikova, the only person to beat her this year, while Benjamin will take on Evert, the defending French Open champion.

In other fourth-round men's

matches, defending titleholder Yannick Noah rode his powerful serve to a

3-6, 6-2, 7-6, 7-6 triumph over Ba-

bara Taroczy, while 1982 French

winner Mary Wilander shelled the

No. 13 seed, Juan Aguilera, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

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After losing the first two sets,

Arias clawed his way back into the

match, breaking for a 3-1 lead in the

third. But he immediately lost

his service and won only one more

game.

"I played the big points well,"

said McEnroe, aiming to become

the first American to win the men's

title here in 29 years. "I think him-

self felt the pressure and tried to hit

winners too early in the rallies."

Horvath's plan was to prevent

Navratilova gaining control early,

and it worked perfectly for two

games. She took a 2-0 lead as Navratilova played sloppy volleys and

approach shots. But the top seed

ripped off the next eight points and

the match was all over.

Service held until the 10th game,

when Navratilova put away the sec-

ond of two set points to win her 11th consecutive set without a loss this year.

After a sometimes tentative set-on-set opening, Navratilova began smashing and volleying with powerful accuracy, and Horvath's challenge was virtually over. The 18-year-old trailed, 0-3, and got back to 2-4, but could not break Navratilova's serve and was constantly pressurized at the back of the court. Horvath, the only player to win beat Navratilova in 1983 (in the French Open), saved one match point with a forehand passing shot down the line, but put up a gentle lob on the next and Navratilova was all but invariably clear winners.

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ond for a 1-0 lead in the third when rain held up their fourth-round match Monday. Noah immediately broke back Tuesday, but was then stretched to two tie-breakers before winning in 3 hours, 19 minutes.

Noah had asked for a tough match after the previous round, and Taroczy provided it. The Hungarian hardly missed a volley, and Noah, his timing off on his ground strokes, had to rely on his big serve to pull him through.

Mandlikova, who won the championship in 1981, had trailed Brown, 2-3, in the second set when play was abandoned Monday. But she took only 20 minutes to wrap up the victory when the match resumed, breaking the 16-year-old for a 5-4 lead and then holding

"I didn't even know who she was," the 22-year-old Czechoslovakian said of her opponent. "I don't care how young she is — if she reached this stage she can't be bad."

Said Brown of her first grand slam tournament: "When I started out, I was hoping to get past the first round. Reaching the quarters hasn't quite sunk in."

Courts and Clinics Help Soccer's Walking Wounded

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Managers, coaches, trainers — call them what you will — the breed has secured itself and therefore paid itself above soccer players themselves. It may thus come as a shock to learn that the more important eminences behind the teams now gathering for the European championships and tours down South America may happen to be surgeons and magicians.

Even the greatest tacticians need fit human beings to perform, and the rate at which we are burning

ROB HUGHES

out players or discovering their vulnerability to corruption results in few camps' going into the vital matches without one eye on the medical men and the other on the courts of justice. Perhaps that's why it's hard to think of sport as a mirror to society.

Next Tuesday's opening European finals match in Paris between France and Denmark is a case in point. The French are obvious favorites to win their first major tournament, as they are around the continent's most creative talent, Michel Platini, and riding the favor of home support.

But while the French seem whole in the physical sense, they might well have to bite on the garlic of

sufficient, the Danes give every reason to hope that this European championship will get off to a start that can restore soccer to a game of beauty and adventure.

Forget the fact that the Netherlands recently trounced Denmark, 6-0. That was a patchwork Danish side. The real thing was scattered in clinics from Munich to Copenhagen, and only if the gamble to put the scalpel in early bears dividends will be entitled to bid Sepp

Fontek, the Danish manager, to

his words of last January: "We may be in the toughest group," he said, "but it is an honor to play the host nation in the opening match and we will come to play good football."

Bravo. God and the medics will flow.

The bands of surgeons may shape the opposition elsewhere, too. West Germany, a shadow of the Beckenbauer baleevo days, comes to defend its title with a team distinguished and in suspect health.

"As its captain," Kari-Heinz Rummenigge was quoted a month ago, "I have talked collectively and individually to members of the team. The result is almost nil. The team continues to win, but does not shine and plays without heart."

And finally, there is Spain — the

survivors. The Spanish went to the

bright before qualifying by dint of a dubious 12-goal walkover against

Malta. Its manager, Miguel Muñoz, survived another brink in a winter car crash. To push perversity to extremes, Muñoz leaves out mercurial wingers Juanito and Lopez Ustariz ("clowns," he says), and naturally adheres to the Spanish hypocrisy of selecting for the national team players such as Andoni Goicoechea who have again been banned for thuggery from league

matches.

But whether the come-ups are more spectacular in medical or legal terms, Europe has no monopoly. England, after being outplayed at Wembley to add the first-ever home defeat by the Russians (yes, they turned up) to its failure to qualify for the European finals, is off to Latin America.

Belgium, always playing to its

limits, tries to restructure its de-

pleted team on international lines.

Spain's 10-year-old, 1983

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OBSERVER

Good Heavens, Man'

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Archibald had taken leave of his senses again, which annoyed Colonel Wimping, because every time Archibald did it, Colonel Wimping had to cry "Good heavens, man! Have you taken leave of your senses?"

In the old days this, which hack novelists and screenwriters were always putting into their mouth, had not seemed so foolish as it had recently become. Take the time back in the Sudan when Archibald announced that he would single-handedly attack the Mahdi and 100,000 murderous Dervishes besieging Khartoum.

That had been a good movie, and when the screenwriter ordered Colonel Wimping to cry "Good heavens, man! Have you taken leave of your senses?" the colonel felt that the line, though a bit tired, was entirely appropriate.

Then there had been the best-selling "Cockatoo of the Whippervilles." In that one, Archibald had just declared that the murder of the entire Whipperville family, including its giant bound, was the work of an imported cockatoo under the hypnotic influence of a swami in faraway India.

When the author asked Colonel Wimping to cry "Good heavens, man! Have you taken leave of your senses?" the colonel could cry it with conviction.

Lately, though, Archibald's activities had caused the colonel constant embarrassment. In a television commercial one evening he had run into Archibald in a saloon, drinking beer with aging overweight athletes.

"Good heavens, man!" he cried, out of force of habit. "Have you taken leave of your senses?"

"Not yet," said Archibald. "But with a few more beers I'll be as out of touch with reality as that day I charged the Dervishes at Khartoum."

One night the colonel learned that a laboratory in Patagonia was producing 30,000 clones of Joseph Stalin. Anticipating that Archibald was planning to attack single-handedly the colonel went to Archibald's apartment to cry, "Good heavens, man! Have you taken leave of your senses?"

When he arrived he found that Archibald, on his fifth dry manhat-

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